

GOVERNOR FREAR'S REPORT FOR THE LAST FISCAL YEAR

Governor Frear's report to the Secretary of Interior for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911, makes a book of eighty-seven pages, including a Territorial register and directory of three pages at the end.

It differs from reports in that the entire subject matter is over the signature of the Governor, instead of being made up of his own general review and separate reports of heads of departments. As well as being thus more homogeneous in character than before, the document is thoroughly comprehensive and constitutes an almost perfect year-book of Hawaii.

Under the head of "General Conditions," the Governor gives a summary of the contents of the report which makes as good a review of the document as a journalist could possibly put together. With subheads inserted by The Star to indicate the subjects treated, this introductory section of the report is here reproduced:

Commercial and Financial.

The last year, like the three immediately preceding years, has been one of great prosperity. Crops have been large and prices good; new industries have been begun and old ones extended; transportation and communication facilities have been increased by additional vessels, by railway, street railway, and road construction, and by improvements in wireless and telephone systems; there has been much building. The Federal government has made good progress in the construction of the naval station and fortifications and in harbor improvements.

Imports and exports for the year aggregated \$89,451,463, of which, although less by \$2,173,796 than the amount for the preceding year, was greater by \$7,226,984 than the largest amount before that; they have increased 125 per cent in the eleven years of Territorial government. The imports were \$27,512,580, an increase of \$2,374,333, and the exports \$41,938,583, a decrease of \$4,547,829. About 90.5 per cent of the trade was with the mainland of the United States. The steady and rapid increase in imports from the mainland continues; they have practically doubled within the last seven years. The inward tonnage was 1,343,876, an increase of 35,975, and the outward tonnage slightly greater. The tonnage has increased 40 per cent during Territorial government. Nearly 95 per cent in value of the freight was carried in American bottoms. The customs receipts were \$1,654,761.34, an increase of \$79,442.19, and larger than for any preceding year. The total thus paid into the Federal treasury

since the organization of Territorial government is \$14,913,490.86. The Federal Internal revenue receipts were \$218,739.14, an increase of \$19,060.63, and larger than for any preceding year. Of this, \$129,238.76 were corporation taxes. The internal revenue receipts aggregate \$956,204.32 for the period of Territorial government.

The current receipts of the Territorial government were \$3,482,560.54, a decrease of \$158,684.51, due principally to the abnormally large inheritance taxes of the preceding year. The disbursements, including payments to counties and transfers to special funds, were \$3,584,517.61, an increase of \$320,153.41. While there thus seems to be an excess of \$101,956.77 in disbursements over receipts, it is because of transfers to special funds, and there was really an excess of receipts over actual expenditures; the net cash balances in all revenue accounts, after deducting all outstanding warrants, aggregated \$1,101,051.73 at the close of the year, an increase of \$287,449.60 over the corresponding amount for the preceding year. This will probably be reduced during the coming year on account of increased appropriations. The counties collected \$207,275.56 for themselves in addition to \$1,184,564.11 paid to them by the Territorial government. Thus the total public revenue

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SUPERSTITIONS OF PERSIA, THE LAND THE BEAR IS WORRYING

No nation and few individuals are entirely free from superstition of some kind, but in Persia this feeling extends to all classes of society and governs all the actions of daily life to an extent unknown in Western lands.

The well known superstition that to sneeze once is a bad omen seriously interferes with many of the duties and pleasures of the Persian. When he is so unfortunate as to sneeze once he quickly says, "Sabr amad" (a time for waiting has come), and for at least two hours thereafter he can not be persuaded to take medicine, start on a journey or begin any new or important work. A missionary surgeon, who has more than once had to postpone an operation because he or the patient sneezed once, says, "I have now become an adept at producing double sneezes."

A patient on consulting a doctor invariably asks if he shall eat hot or cold food. The words "hot" and "cold," as he uses them, do not, how-

ever, refer to the temperature, but rather to kinds of food. The distinction between these, moreover, is sometimes so fine as to be quite incomprehensible to the Western mind, as, for instance, when they call a hen hot and a rooster cold, or vice versa, I'm not sure which.

The superstition of thirteen seems to be worldwide. In Persia it is so strong that in counting it is customary to say, "Eleven, twelve, not thirteen," etc.

Another of their superstitions relates to bread. They think it a bad omen to destroy a piece of bread, though they would not think it so to destroy anything else that they did not need or want. Again, it is unlucky to cut bread; they always tear it into pieces. When I have asked them why they have this feeling in regard to bread the answer has invariably been, "Bread is the gift of God."

On one day in early spring everybody must go outside the city gates "to carry away the bad luck of the year." A piece of white muslin to be used as a shroud must never be folded, but is carried from the bazaar rumped up in the hands. The wearing of amulets and charms is universal. For this purpose nothing is thought quite so efficacious as the Koran. This is printed in very small type on circular paper about two inches in diameter and bound in leather cases, which is worn on the arm.

Written prayers are often sewed up in cases of leather or beads or silk and worn about the neck. The most approved way of using written prayers, however, is to put the paper in water, and after the ink has faded from the paper, to drink the water.

It is easy at this distance of time and space to write somewhat lightly on this subject, but I remember, writes Mary A. C. Colquhoun in the Los Angeles Times, that my feelings were very different when some poor, disheartened woman asked me to write to her a prayer that her husband might love her, that he might not take another wife, that God would give her a son so that she might give her husband's favor, or that her sick baby might be restored to health.

There are few rivers in Persia, and not many of these are bridged. Years ago a wealthy woman built a bridge over a stream near the capital city, and then, thinking that this should have been done by the Shah, she pronounced a curse upon any king who should ever cross the bridge. It is said that no Persian ruler has ever had the hardihood to venture upon it, and I do not suppose there is money enough in the kingdom to hire one to do so.

One is thought to be very lucky to be the bearer of good news and equally unlucky to be obliged to be the

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GARNISHEE LAW DOES NOT APPLY

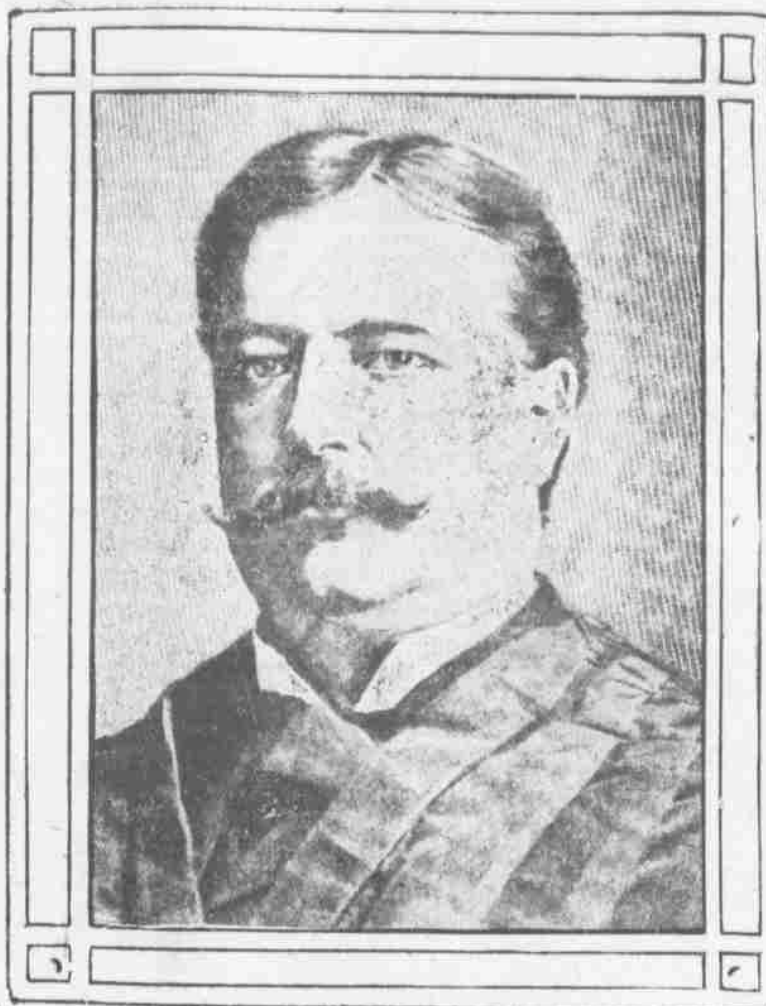
In the matter of J. G. Henriques vs. Christina Vinhaca, Bank of Hawaii, Ltd., garnishee, the supreme court this morning handed down a decision sustaining the exceptions so far as the plaintiff's claim against the defendant is involved but overruling them as to the garnishment. The court holds that a claim for unpaid damages for breach of a contract to sell a lease is not a debt within the meaning of the statute relating to garnishment, and garnishment cannot be reported to by the claimant, as the statute limits the remedy of garnishment to actions brought by a creditor against his debtor. The relation of creditor and debtor necessarily implies the existence of a debt. A plaintiff may show a good cause of action against a defendant and fail to show facts sufficient to hold a garnishee, in which case the defendant would be put upon his defense and the garnishee would be discharged.

In this action the plaintiff sought to recover from the defendant \$100 unliquidated damages for the breach of an alleged contract. The defendant interposed a demurrer which the court sustained. The garnishee did not appear. The plaintiff brought the case to the supreme court on exceptions, which, as above stated, are sustained, except as to the garnishment.

TAFT BEAT ROOSEVELT TO CURE FOR "BIG BUSINESS" MALADY

WASHINGTON, November 17.—President Taft nearly two years ago, that is to say January 7, 1910, called the attention of Congress to the situation of "big business," which Colonel Roosevelt exploits in his latest manifesto, and proposed a remedy for it. Col. Roosevelt in his article says that a policy "constructive and not destructive" should mark the regulation of great business combinations.

capital under one management. "I do not mean to say that there is not a limit beyond which the economy of management by the enlargement of plant ceases, and where this happens and combination continues beyond this point the very fact shows intent to monopolize and not to economize. "It is possible for the owners of a business of manufacturing and selling useful articles of merchandise so to



WILLIAM H. TAFT.

The record shows that President Taft was just about two years ahead of him in recommending such a program. Until such a policy is enacted into law, President Taft and his administration are, of course, compelled to act upon the law as it stands.

"The object of the anti-trust law," said President Taft in his message to Congress, "was to suppress the abuses of business of the kind described (monopolies in clear restraint of trade). It was not to interfere with a great volume of capital, which, concentrated under one organization, reduced the cost of production and made its profits thereby, and took no advantage of its size by methods of duress to stifle competition with it."

Emphatic in Distinction. "I wish to make this distinction as emphatic as possible, because I conceive that nothing could happen more destructive to the prosperity of this country than the loss of that great economy in production which has been and will be effected in all manufacturing lines by the employment of large

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SKIPPER LAUGHS AT QUARANTINE OF HIS CRAFT FOR ONE MOSQUITO

Quarantined a whole day for one mosquito found on board, after a voyage of fifty-two days from a shore where a mosquito could not live a day unless carefully nursed in an insectary, or a banana gum except in a conservatory, was the experience of the schooner F. M. Slade, of which Captain Johnson is master.

Captain Johnson thinks it the biggest joke of his whole saltwater career. He laughed the health officers out of their purpose to fumigate his ship, facetiously hinting to them that, with a vessel loaded with nitrates as the Glade was, such would be an incendiary proceeding.

"We were kept in quarantine from Sunday to Monday night," said Captain Johnson to a Star reporter, "and they wanted to fumigate the ship."

"We came here loaded with nitrates and they wanted to smoke the cargo, and I told them they might do so, but to let me go ashore, and they could have what was left of the vessel when they got through. They concluded not to fumigate the schooner."

"We were fifty-two days from Antofagasta and they claimed to have found a mosquito in the forecastle. I

think it is more likely the mosquito came aboard when we passed Diamond Head, or possibly when passing the end of Molokai.

"At Antofagasta we were anchored two miles off shore, and that a coast where you see no vegetation whatever. Anything green that grows there has to be on soil brought from elsewhere."

"See any mosquitoes there? I did not see even a fly down there, let alone a mosquito. Once there was a battle there and the dead were left unburied. The corpses refused to decay, but dried up like mummies."

"There was no sickness of any kind there when we left. We received a clean bill of health."

"The health officers here took a sample of water from a barrel standing beneath the upper deck. It was kept on board as an 'empty,' not having been used for a drinking supply for some time, but it received the wash from the deck when that was being washed down. So it was a sample of stale ocean brine which they took ashore to examine for mosquito larvae or disease germs or whatever they were chasing up."

And the jolly big sea dog laughed.

MORE THAN POLITE ATTENTION IS ASKED FOR FORESTRY CAUSE

(Remarks of Ralph S. Hosmer, Superintendent of Forestry, at the annual meeting of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, December, 1911.)

Members of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association.

Mr. President and Gentlemen: Arguments in favor of forestry and statements of reason why such work ought to be done in Hawaii have been made so often before this association that the subject is one familiar to you all. I do not come here today to re-trash the old straw. But there are certain things that for the good of the Territory must continue to be said until the public sentiment that unquestionably exists here is crystallized into definite and positive action.

No speakers could ask for a more appreciative audience than is this association but, gentlemen, what is needed now is no longer more polite attention and the formal approval of recommendations. It is high time that every plantation here represented should, in the terms of the street, "get busy" with forest work, and that at once.

The sole reason why this demand can be made here is that such work will pay. The plantation companies are long term corporations. They should and can afford to look well into the future. By the practice of forestry they will benefit themselves in many particulars.

This whole matter is purely a business proposition. The only excuse for the existence of forestry at all is that it is good business to use part of the land for raising trees. That it is good business so to do is proved by the experience of many nations, ancient and modern, so that indeed the degree to which forestry is practiced has become a sort of yardstick by which the relative advancement of nations can be measured.

Here in Hawaii as elsewhere, wood and water are at the foundation of all our prosperity. We have given much attention of late to the right use of water, and properly so. Mr. Martin, the hydrographer, by dropping his current meter into your ditches has given some of you figures that have set you thinking as to how to stop

the leaks. But, gentlemen, if you do not take adequate care of the forests that cover your watersheds it will take a very much more complex instrument than a current meter to record the alternate periods of flood and drought that in time are bound to follow the opening up of the protective cover.

Cooperation With Government.

Some plantations are of course already doing much in the way of forestry. Others might very well do more. Especially ought there to be more and better co-operation between the plantation and the government in the protection of the native forests. It may be replied that it is the duty of the government to protect the forests. So it is. But here at once comes in the question of money, for the government can not do work without funds any more than can the individual, and up to this time funds in adequate measure have not been provided for forest work.

A possible solution of this difficulty lies, I think, in the proposal that has recently again been brought forward, that the money now received from water revenues from forest reserves be used by the government for forest work, instead of as at present going into the territorial treasury as a part of the general receipts of the land office. By turning this money that comes from the forest back into the forest, the foundations can be laid of a self-supporting, revenue-producing forest system that in time will be one of the most important assets of the Territory. I urge upon the members of this association that they use their influence to have brought about this adjustment of revenues.

Vital to Water Supply.

If anyone wants to be primed with an argument, the reasons for this request are these: the continuance of the native forests on the watersheds in good condition is essential to the maintenance of the local water supply. Our forests when exposed to grazing and trespass quickly become unhealthy and subject to destruction by insects and disease. The remedy is to maintain the forests in their original condition or, where it is necessary, to bring them back to that state.

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BOY FIGHTS INDIAN'S SKELETON AFTER STEALING IT FROM GRAVE

A north side youth after a long journey has returned to his home with his right ear and his life ambition sadly disfigured, says the Chicago Daily News. Incidentally he has acquired a ton or two over weight of the adventure he sought in a distant land and the appellation of "skeleton," where once he was addressed as plain Robert or Bobby. Robert, who once was fired with an ambition to be a doctor, had been allowed at the beginning of summer vacation to visit in Napa, Cal., a cousin he had never seen. It was some time after his return before his father could draw from his reluctant lips the story of "the adventure of the skeleton."

"I found Cousin Will a dandy fellow in every way, except that he was timid," said Robert, whose age is 14. "I wanted to hunt wildcats and bear and do a lot of desperate things, but he seemed to think there was adventure enough in sailing, fishing, hunting squirrels and birds, swimming and the like."

Take Long Trips on River.

"There was great sailing there on the Napa river, but it wasn't at first a bit exciting. We would go down the river for miles and miles—once clear to Mare Island, where the navy yard is—and on two occasions we had to camp for the night because the wind died down. Aunt Mary wasn't the least frightened either time, because we took blankets and a supply of grub with us whenever we went on long sails. The last time we camped out we made our camp beneath the only tree on a place called Lone Tree farm. About dusk I noticed in the distance a thing that looked like a bush with four stalks."

"What's that?" I asked Will, pointing to it.

"An Indian's grave," he said. "Lots of them in the Napa valley."

Suggested Robbing Grave.

"After we had supper I began to think it would be jolly if I could take home an Indian's skeleton. Besides, I wanted the beads and flint arrow heads and things Will said the Napa

Indians always buried with their dead. Finally I told Will of the plan. He nearly fainted.

"What!" he gasped. "Rob a hill Indian's grave? Say, don't you know that some of them still live up in Lake county? When a hill Indian hears a grave of his people has been robbed he never rests until he trails the ghoul and kills him."

"Pshaw!" I said. "I ain't afraid. Besides, there's no one around to see us, and Lake county is a long way off."

Warns of Indian Ghosts.

"But the ghosts of Indians always stay around their graves," said Will, glancing at the creepy shadows dancing outside the space of the campfire. "I'll bet the spook of that one over there is watching us now."

"Finally I shamed Will into agreeing to help me. The wind had come up a little and we planned to get the skeleton aboard and then set sail. It was late when we advanced on the grave with sharpened sticks. I'll admit I was a little scared when we got beyond the range of the campfire, but I never did believe in ghosts, and so got up the courage to take the lead."

"We worked hard, and, although the was not hard, it was near midnight when we uncovered the skeleton. Around it were a lot of beads—once part of a big string—and arrow heads and a flint tomahawk."

Both Are Frightened.

"The skeleton was in fine condition. Will was shaking with terror by this time and I was more frightened than ever in my life. The dry grass around us and the weeds did a lot of unnecessary rustling. It seemed to me, and I was sure relieved when we got the skeleton in the boat and pushed out into the river."

"We were so nervous we nearly tipped the boat over twice trying to get up sail, and then we had a narrow escape when we both tried to avoid stepping near that grim skeleton by moving to the same side of the boat at the same time. The breeze

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THE GOLDEN PLOVER TRAVELS 2500 MILES TO HAWAII

Everybody knows that most birds come North to their nesting grounds in the spring and go South in the fall. Many observers have kept records spring and fall for many years and in many parts of the country.

But these records, while interesting, do not yield their full value, says St. Nicholas, unless they can all be studied together, as each one tells only what time the birds come to one region.

W. W. Cook at Washington has spent many years collecting such lists and encouraging observers to make them and in carefully studying out the facts of the migration for each North American bird—its route, its speed and a great many other things that have until now been only hazily understood.

Although most of his work is still unpublished, he has printed some of his most remarkable discoveries and brought to light some very unexpected things concerning the migration of birds, one of the truly difficult as well as delightful puzzles in nature and science for young folks and grownups alike.

Some of the longest journeys are made by the tiniest birds. The humming birds go from the middle States to Mexico and even South America and back every year. Blackburnian warblers were still common at the equator in Columbia on April 27, 1911, though they arrive in New York by

May 10, and most of them breed still further North.

Some birds, for reasons hard to learn, take a different course coming North from that going South. The Connecticut warbler, fairly common in September and October in the Atlantic States, is never seen there in the spring. Invariably making its northward journey west of the Allegheny Mountains. Most small birds make their long flights at night and feed and rest during the day, but the swallows reverse the rule.

Generally the northward flight is rapid, condensed and soon over, but the return movement begins for some birds as early as the Fourth of July and it is in progress until nearly Christmas. Some birds move over a wide area, spread nearly across the continent, while others have a narrow channel out of which they seldom go. The redpoll warblers wintering in Louisiana come northeast up the Atlantic seaboard to Labrador, while those from Florida start northwest for Alaska, their paths crossing in Georgia at right angles.

A few species leave the far North in August and September, making enormous flights over the ocean to winter homes in the southern hemisphere. Thus the golden plover leaves Nova Scotia and flies without a stop straight to South America, wintering on the pampas of Argentina, a journey of some 5000 miles, 2500 being

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